Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 34 — SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

They Have Taken Her Place Away From Her

Fredrikke S Palmer.
Wet Wash
"We reiterate our basis:
Woman ought to know her place is
In the kitchen, not where we
Can her trusted voters be."

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

People often talk a lot about woman's business. They say it is in the home. They want her to stay there and never to go out to vote. "Do your cooking," they say, "and make the clothes and wash them. Let men do their own work."

I often wonder what these people say when they meet a man who is a chef, or when they see a baker. Do they look at him with scorn and tell him he is doing woman's business? Would they drive him away from the polls if they saw him when he goes to cast a ballot? Do they ever try to persuade a tailor that he ought to stop making clothes? Or do they ever wreck a laundryman's wagon on a Monday morning? I often wonder.

H. B. S.

President Pledges His Aid to Win Suffrage by State Action

Declares in a Letter to Jane Jefferson Club He Will Use Every Proper and Legitimate Influence and Says Women Have Made Good—Replies to Hughes

President Wilson pledged his aid to bring about equal suffrage by State action last week "by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise." In a letter to the Jane Jefferson Club in Denver, the pioneer organization of Democratic women voters in the United States, he declared that it was now a demonstrated fact that women in the suffrage States interest themselves in public questions and study them thoroughly. The way women have taken hold of the work in Europe, he said, must forever set at rest any claim that they did not have a sound plea for suffrage on the ground of service.

The President challenged Mr. Hughes's declaration for a federal suffrage amendment as being inconsistent with the Republican party platform.

The President's statement is perhaps the strongest he has yet made on the question. It was read at a banquet of the Jane Jefferson Club in Denver Aug. 12 by S. H. Thompson, Assistant Attorney General, who is in Colorado in the interest of President Wilson's campaign. The President instructed Mr. Thompson to deliver the letter personally to the officers of the club. The letter was as follows:

"The White House,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1916.

"My dear Friends: I wish I could meet you face to face and tell you in person how deeply I appreciate the work your organization has done and proposes to do for the cause of democracy and popular government.

"I am told that yours was the first woman's Democratic voters' organization in America, and I am sure that as such it must have been the instrument of impressing your convictions very deeply upon the politics of your State.

"One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country is the now demonstrated fact that in the suffrage States women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroughly, form their opinions and divide as men do concerning them. It must in frankness be admitted that there

(Continued on page 266.)

WILSON HOPES TO BE AT CONVENTION

Writes Mrs. Catt He Will Make Address if Possible at Atlantic City Sept. 8

President Wilson is likely to address the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Atlantic City next month.

In a personal letter received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Association, Aug. 11, the President promised that he would try to arrange his itinerary so as to address the suffragists on the night of Sept. 8.

"I very much value and appreciate," said Mr. Wilson, "your kind letter of August 7, inviting me to address the National American Woman Suffrage Association on September 8, during its forty-eighth annual convention, and wish to assure you that

(Continued on page 266.)

WEST VIRGINIA G. O. P. ENDORSES

Incorporate Suffrage Plank After Hearing Both Sides — Mrs. Funk Addresses Delegates

The West Virginia State Republican convention in Huntington, Aug. 10, voted on the floor to incorporate a suffrage plank in its platform. Both the major parties of the State have now endorsed equal suffrage for women.

The question of suffrage came up for settlement at midnight when J. H. Gaines moved to strike out the entire plank. Despite the lateness of the hour all attempts to limit debate were defeated. Mr. Gaines was the principal speaker against the adoption of a plank. Judge William Bennett of Fayette defended suffrage in a brilliant retort. The convention then adopted the platform including the plank.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago addressed the delegates on suffrage during the afternoon session, as did Mrs. O. B. Oliphant of New Jersey, who spoke in opposition. Each had a half-hour at her disposal. Mrs. Funk expressed her thanks to the Republican presidential candidate for his courageous stand on equal suffrage, and urged West Virginia Republicans to back him up.

CONVENTION WINS IN TENNESSEE

New Avenue Opened for Suffrage by Victory for Constitutional Revision

Late returns indicate that the proposition for a constitutional convention in Tennessee has carried, and, if so, suffragists have a new avenue to their enfranchisement open.

Suffragists were active in support of the measure.

Hughes Tells Women Voters Idle to Oppose Suffrage

Makes Hit in West as He Elaborates Previous Statements—Became Convinced Right Was Inevitable as He Watched Conditions from Supreme Court

Charles E. Hughes spoke to an audience of three thousand women voters, who packed the Auditorium Theatre in Spokane, Wash., last Monday. When the presidential candidate addressed his hearers as "fellow citizens" applause broke forth from all over the hall. He elaborated somewhat his previous declaration for equal suffrage and then delivered the same speech that he has made to men voters elsewhere. His audience showed particular interest in hearing how he came to be an advocate of universal suffrage.

Mr. Hughes said: "I am accustomed to surprises, but this meeting is a very grateful surprise. It impresses me profoundly with the truth of that which I said a few days ago in New York, that it is perfectly idle to suppose that the women in this country will be denied the right to vote.

"I take pleasure in addressing you as fellow-citizens, citizens of this imperial State, where you do have the franchise and its attendant responsibilities. I know that you must take a very vital interest in the issues of the present campaign. Those issues impress me as fundamental.

"As I contemplated American affairs, sitting aloof from actual participation in them, I reached the conclusion that suffrage for women was inevitable in this growing and developing Republic of the twentieth century.

"I was deeply gratified to find that the right of women to vote was recognized by the Republican Party platform. That platform did not say anything in respect to the proposed federal amendment.

"In my address in answer to the notification of my nomination I confined myself to a statement with respect to the right, apart from the particular method of obtaining it. It seemed to me that if we contemplated economic conditions in this country, the presence of women in gainful occupations here, the opportunities constantly widening, the grow-

(Continued on page 267.)

ASQUITH ADMITS "VOTE" INEVITABLE

Premier States When Franchise Reform Comes, Women's Demand Must Be Complied With

Premier Asquith of England admitted that any franchise reform bill in England must include suffrage for women, in his speech before the House of Commons on Aug. 14. Franchise and registration reforms must be delayed, he said, because they form too complex and controversial a problem for this period of the war, and he then added:

"General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem. What are we going to do with women?"

He was bound to say, the Premier went on, that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case. They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their

claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered.

Dealing with a suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munitions workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections from a military viewpoint to holding a general election among the troops in the field.

After a brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson, who urged that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, and contended there was no reason why the women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants a vote, the House passed the first reading of the bill extending the life of the present Parliament.

"There is no doubt," says the London despatch, "that one of the main reasons for the government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise in favor of fighting men which failed at the same time to recognize women's rights."

OLIVER MAY HAVE HAD A REASON

Senator Who Opposed Child Labor Let Girls Work Under Frightful Conditions

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, who has just distinguished himelf by being one of the two Senators outside the South to oppose the federal Child Labor Law, may have had good reasons for doing so, as the Philadelphia North American points out. In a report made two years ago for the national child labor committee, the investigator said of the Oliver iron and steel plant in Pittsburgh, which is the foundation of the Oliver family fortune:

"Conditions under which women and girls work here are frightfully bad. Each girl tends two or three machines. The arms of the girls are covered to the shoulders with the grinding solution, which pours over the bolts as they are being cut. They operate machines which only men should operate, and which formerly were operated by men. * * * On cold winter mornings the girls who operate the thread-cutting machines can't do much until the grinding solution is thawed out. This solution cracks their hands and pains them terribly when it gets into the cracks. One of the girls said you could see the girls crying from pain as they work in the morning * * * The great machines, which shake the air with their angry thunder, are controlled and operated by greasy grime-covered young girls. Men formerly did this work, but they were too expensive—they cost from $1 to $1.50 a day. So they were gradually supplanted by women, who demanded less money. That suggested a still further saving; the women were displaced by girls, who would sell their energies for even less."

Mr. Oliver was one of the thirty-four Senators who voted against the suffrage amendment in 1914.

A finer type of woman will come into being when women fight side by side with men instead of as their inferiors.—Owen Johnson.

When Are American Women Not American Women?

By Elizabeth Upham Yates
Honorary President Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association

Notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence affirms that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are inalienable rights of all, and the United States Constitution definitely declares that "All persons born in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States," and furthermore asserts "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," yet our Federal naturalization laws deprive native-born women of their birthright of American citizenship if they marry foreigners, even though they reside in this country.

Under the Immigration Act of May 2, 1907, "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband."

There are many specific instances of the injustice of this law, bearing upon the economic position of women.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York married a Dutchman and became by that act a subject of Queen Wilhelmina. Although born of generations of American lineage, a graduate of the law department of New York University, and a member of the bar in that State, in regular standing, by her marriage she not only lost her American citizenship, but is thereby denied further recognition as a member of the New York bar, because, forsooth, the laws of New York require that in order to practice law in that State, a person must be a "native-born or naturalized citizen."

By the curious metamorphosis resulting from her marriage to a foreigner, though born in the United States, of American parentage, she is not "native-born." Unless her husband becomes naturalized she is deprived of an opportunity to practice her profession, although she was recognized as fully competent to do so before her marriage.

There have been conspicuous illustrations of the injustice of the operation of this law in States where women are enfranchised, alien husbands disqualifying American-born wives from the use of the ballot. In fact, disclosures of the political disability of women by this law, in States where they are enfranchised, have led to special efforts for its repeal.

One of the most earnest workers in the California campaign, whose husband was an Englishman, congratulating herself upon the attainment of the privilege of the use of the ballot, was confounded by the intelligence, when she went to qualify by registration, that, although a Mayflower descendant, who had never been out of the United States, she was in law an alien, a subject of King George, and could not vote.

Her husband gallantly cut the Gordian knot by being naturalized, and she was thus qualified to vote by virtue of being the wife of a naturalized citizen.

Moreover, American-born women have been deported as aliens for no other reason than that they have married foreigners who failed to meet the conditions of our immigration laws at the port of entrance.

The following instance is an example of the violation of the law in this particular: Miss Nora Loat, who was born in Oregon, married an Englishman who resided in Vancouver. Subsequently they came to California, where he obtained work contrary to the anti-alien contract laws of that State. He was arrested for the violation of that law. She was incarcerated with him in the Federal jail, at Alameda, and later deported with him from the land of her birth, although she was personally innocent of any breach of U. S. law.

An American girl in Washington recently married a Dane, thereby losing her nationality. She had been named executrix of her mother's property, but the law of the District of Columbia provides that no alien can serve as executrix. Therefore, unless her husband gives up his birthright, she will be unable to carry out the will of her dead mother by looking after the property which is hers by inheritance.

An even worse case is that of Mrs. Rose Capitan, of Illinois. Upon applying for a pension for the blind she was told that she could not benefit by the blind pension law of Illinois, because she had married an alien. In order to regain her citizenship Mrs. Capitan has gone as far as to announce that she would divorce her husband.

And even a woman who thinks to have secured to herself and children, American citizenship beyond peradventure, by the fact that her husband is a naturalized citizen at the time of her marriage, may find herself expatriated by the provision of our immigration laws whereby a naturalized citizen who leaves this country for more than two years, loses his citizenship. Although she may never have left her native land she shares the loss of American citizenship in common with her husband who lives abroad.

And there is a predicament of even greater humiliation possible to women who marry foreigners.

I recall an instance of a woman who married an alien who had taken out his first papers, and she thought it was only a question of time when she and her children would share with him the full privileges of American citizenship. But before he had taken steps to complete the process of naturalization, business called him to England where he resided three years. He had lost his British citizenship by going as far as he did with American naturalization. Should he fail to take the necessary steps for naturalization upon his return to the United States she must continue to remain "A woman without a country" in the land of her birth.

All classes of American women are subject to the injustice of involuntary expatriation for no other crime than the "pursuit of happiness," by a legal marriage to a foreigner.

Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution, who point with pride to their American lineage, if they marry foreigners, are deprived of the protection of the flag for which their ancestors lived and died, and are denied the privileges accorded citizens under our institutions, to the maintenance of which they may have devoted their hearts and lives.

Should a daughter of a President of the United States marry a foreign resident and go to Europe on her honeymoon, she would be subject to the full rigor of our immigration laws, and have to pay the aliens landing tax of four dollars, upon her return, ere she could set her foot upon her native soil.

It is a peculiar fact that the United States government should enact a law that operates to the disadvantage of its native-born women, and at the same time provide special privileges for women of foreign birth.

Down the gang-plank with the daughter of a United States President who has to pay her alien tax if she has married a foreigner, may walk a foreign-born woman coming to this country for the first time, who pays no alien fee, because her naturalized husband awaits her upon the wharf, and the moment she steps on our shores, she enjoys the privileges of citizenship and the protection of our flag, because "A married woman follows the nationality of her husband."

Fortunately our Federal naturalization laws do not enfranchise citizens. Each State determines its qualification for voting, and may duly protect itself from the enfranchisement of women who have become American citizens by the naturalization of their husbands, and who know nothing of our language or laws.

The bills introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature by the R. I. Equal Suffrage Association, asking for the enfranchisement of women, require that foreign-born women must reside in this country five years in order to vote.

Obviously the theory that a woman's citizenship depends upon that of her husband is based on Blackstone's code of the English Common Law, which declares "A woman's legal existence is suspended at her marriage." Civilized society no longer accepts the legal fiction that "A man and his wife are one, and he is the one."

It is entirely inconsistent with the legal and political status of American women in the twentieth century that they and their children, under any circumstances, should be denied the protection of the Stars and Stripes in the land of their birth.

WILSON HOPES TO BE AT CONVENTION

(Continued from page 265.)

my desire will be to accept the invitation.

"I say 'my desire' because I am not sure as yet of my liberty on that date. I am to go to Kentucky early in September to accept for the nation the gift of the Lincoln birthplace, and I have made conditional promises in connection with that journey which make it somewhat uncertain when I shall be again within reach of Atlantic City, but I shall try.

"I hope it will not inconvenience you to leave the matter in this shape for the moment, since I sincerely wish to come."

Mr. Hughes has also been invited to address the convention, but no reply has been received as yet.

PRESIDENT TO AID BY STATE ACTION

(Continued from page 265.)

are two sides to almost every important public question, and even the best informed persons are bound to differ in judgment concerning it. With each difference in judgment, it is not only natural, but right and patriotic, that the success of opposing convictions should be sought through political alignment and the measuring of their strength at the polls through political agencies. Men do this naturally, and so do women though it has required your practical demonstration of it to convince those who doubted this. In proportion as the political development of women continues along this line the cause of equal suffrage will be promoted.

"Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each State should determine for itself when and in what direction the suffrage should be extended, and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by the action of the National Government by means of an amendment to the Federal constitution. Both the great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of the suffrage to women through State action, and I do not see how their candidates can consistently disregard these official declarations. I shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise.

"Woman's part in the progress of the race, it goes without saying, is quite as important as man's. The old notion, too, that suffrage and service go hand in hand is a sound one, and women may well appeal to it, though it has long been invoked against them. The war in Europe has forever set at rest the notion that nations depend in times of stress wholly upon their men. The women of Europe are bearing their full share of war's awful burden in the daily activities of the struggle, and more than their share as sufferers. Their fathers and husbands and sons are fighting and dying in the trenches, but they have taken up the work on the farms, at the mill, and in the workshop and counting house. They bury the dead, care for the sick and wounded, console the fatherless, and sustain the constant shock of war's appalling sacrifices.

"From these hideous calamities we in this favored and beloved land of ours have thus far been shielded. I shall be profoundly thankful, if, consistently with the honor and integrity of the nation, we may maintain to the end our peaceful relations with the world.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson.

"To the officers and members of the Jane Jefferson Club of Colorado."

"Woman suffrage won probably its greatest victory in America when the Republican party, in convention assembled in Chicago in June, endorsed the cause of the enfranchisement of women," declares Pulitzer's Review, in editorial comment in its first number.

TRIPLE DEBATE ON CONVENTION LIST

Prominent Suffragists to Outline Three Tentative Policies, Delegates Then Decide by Vote

A three-cornered debate will feature the emergency convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is to be held in Atlantic City, Sept. 6 to 10.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Association, will preside during the convention. Among the speakers on the program are Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, United States Department of Labor; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, chief Parole Commissioner, New York City; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League; Raymond Robins, Herbert Parsons and Dr. Anna Haward Shaw.

"The Crisis" is announced as the subject of Mrs. Catt's address at the convention.

The meeting will open on Sept. 6 at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Atlantic City. The morning session will be taken up by the reports of officers and the Congressional report.

The three-corned debate on "Our National Policy" will take place during the afternoon session, with the following as speakers: Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky; Miss Kate Gordon, Louisiana; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, New York; Mrs. Glendower Evans, Massachusetts; Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York, and Miss Florence Allen, Ohio. In the evening there will be a reception at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

On Thursday both sessions will be held at the New Nixon Theatre. An "Array of the Handicapped States" will take place in the morning.

Mrs. Catt's address will be given in the afternoon. There will be a Dixie session in the evening.

The morning of the Friday session in the New Nixon Theatre will be taken up with a discussion of the election policy; the afternoon with "The Entering Wedges." "Why Women Need the Vote" will be the evening topic, with Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Julia Lathrop and Miss Katharine Bement Davis as the speakers.

A constructive plan for a nation-wide campaign will be offered during the morning of the Saturday session at the New Nixon Theatre. Conferences on work will take place in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening.

On Sunday, the last day, a public meeting will be held at the New Nixon Theatre at 3 o'clock, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Dr. Effie McCullom Jones and Mrs. David Simpson as the speakers.

The convention headquarters are to be at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, and the conferences will occur in the Nixon Theatre and in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. One feature will be a demonstration of model open-air meetings.

WAVES FLAG AND AVERTS CALAMITY

Wife of Erie Foreman Leaves Home to Warn Train on Which President Rode

If Mrs. Alfred Maillet, wife of the Erie Railroad section foreman at Handsome Eddy, Penn., had stayed in her place—the home—President Frederick Underwood and staff would have been smashed up in their special car. Mrs. Maillet was doing her house work as usual on July 26, when she heard a dull rumbling. From her window she saw a landslide sweep down the tracks and knew a train was on its way towards the falling earth. Snatching up a red flag, she sped down the track through a terrific thunder shower and headed off the special train.

NATIONAL GRANGE PROUD OF STAND

First Institution to Adopt Practical Equal Suffrage Wants to Help Cause Everywhere

The National Grange has long been in favor of equal suffrage.

At its last convention, held in Oakland, Cal., November, 1915, the committee statement was as follows: "On behalf of the National Grange your committee views with keen satisfaction the present encouraging position of the woman suffrage movement. We are proud of the fact that the Grange was the first body in this nation to adopt woman suffrage, and to safeguard it by providing for the equality of women with men in the exercise of all rights, privileges and governing powers in its organic laws. Thus the Grange, having both by precept and example been the pioneer in this 'new freedom', it is eminently fitting that it should take a foremost stand in the movement to give to all women their right to suffrage."

BEST ARGUMENT IS THIS—"JUSTICE"

The Providence Journal commends the stand taken by Mr. Hughes for the federal amendment and makes it the text for a fine editorial. It closes with these words:

"Advocates of woman suffrage should lay stress on this one basic argument,—that it is a broad human right. It is the argument that will tell in the end. It is the argument that overrides and subordinates every other. There is no answer to it. The sex is being shut out, in most of our States, from something to which it is entitled.

"Mr. Hughes takes a broad view when he says that woman suffrage is inevitable, and that the sooner it comes the better."

Resolutions passed by the Utah Republicans "especially congratulate the Republican nominee for President, Governor Charles E. Hughes, on his emphatic and unequivocal approval" of woman suffrage by means of a constitutional amendment.

The New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman Suffrage Club of Atlantic City will tender a reception to delegates and visitors the first night of the convention.

ANTI ADMITS SHE IS IN DILEMMA

Husband Favors Hughes, But She Dislikes Suffrage Stand—What Shall She Do?

The New Republic of Aug. 12 holds up to the light, in an article called "Tainted Ballots," the following quotation from a prominent member of the Guidon Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

"I don't know what to do. I had no idea Mr. Hughes would come out for suffrage. I would never have joined the Hughes Alliance had I foreseen that. Shall I resign? I don't know yet; I can't tell what I shall do until I have talked it over with my husband. You see, he is a staunch Republican and so, of course, for Mr. Hughes. But I certainly do not care to be identified with an organization largely made up of suffragists. Nothing in the world would have caused me to join the Hughes Alliance had I realized that it was to be absolutely managed by suffrage women. It just shows how stupid women are to let themselves get entangled in any political organization. Why, I'm in an awful box."

"The box so described," says the New Republic, "should not, after all, be uncomfortably narrow for anti-suffrage logic. Anti-suffragists have been in just that kind of box ever since they became articulate, and have lived there complacently without knowing where they were. If a woman believes that women should not vote, and at the same time desires the election of Mr. Hughes and joins an organization to help bring it about, she can do so only on one theory. That theory is that indirect influence on other votes is sufficient to express her political preferences. And what should she care if some of those other votes happen to be women's? In a case of mere influence, one vote is as good as another, and no vote can be tainted if it is cast for the right man."

HUGHES DECLARES IDLE TO OPPOSE

(Continued from page 265.)

ing nature of the demand of woman for recognition in her right to be a member of the electorate in the government of her country—it seemed to me that no one could suppose that permanently the movement which had obtained such headway could be resisted.

"It seemed to me that it was the part of wisdom in this country not to make necessary a continuous agitation by a fruitless opposition. I desired that this question, which is a fundamental one with respect to the composition of the electorate, should be settled at an early date.

"Women as citizens should go into the discussion of political questions as citizens and not from a sex standpoint; and I hope the day will not be long deferred when the agitation for the right to vote in any part of this land will be unnecessary and the right will be recognized throughout the country.

"Feeling that the people were entitled to know my personal position in respect to the proposed federal amendment, I took early occasion to state it. I did not see how it was possible, although the matter was not mentioned in the platform, to go through a political campaign with my views upon that question concealed. I had no desire to conceal them. I had long entertained them. I think the question is one which should be settled for the entire country, and settled as speedily as possible; and therefore, while I did not propose to attempt to add, and could not add, to the platform of my party, I stated my personal conviction that the amendment should be submitted and ratified."

Speaking of the future of America, the candidate went on to say: "We cannot contemplate the conditions of the twentieth century without knowing that there is to be a new spirit in the United States if our prosperity is to have a firm foundation. It must be a spirit which demands efficient, impartial government in the interests of all the people.

"It is easy for some to become enthusiastic when bands are playing and flags are unfurled, when they hear the strains of the national anthem and the crowds are around them. But we must have a new spirit of enthusiasm in the humdrum work of administration, the spirit of patriotism in government. That is the hardest lesson for popular government to learn. Every day in the year is a more severe test of patriotism than the Fourth of July.

"I know all of you women are in favor of good national housekeeping. I know that you take a very deep interest in the affairs of the country. I know that every woman is patriotic all through. American honor would be safe in your hands."

During the meeting there was an occasional interruption as a wail from a baby called attention to the fact that the meeting was one in which mothers dominated, says the New York Tribune correspondent. But, taken as a whole, the women appeared to have gone to listen rather than to applaud. They rewarded Mr. Hughes's efforts by following his remarks even more carefully than has been the case at many meetings of men voters.

Miss Jeannette Donaldson acted as presiding chairman. She is a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes showed every evidence of being immensely pleased with the meeting. For many minutes after its conclusion the candidate and his wife were surrounded by women.

Former Governor Hughes in his speeches in Montana last week repeated his declaration for a federal amendment enfranchising women.

"Mr. Hughes's previously expressed views favoring equal suffrage were repeated in an emphatic manner at all of the meetings, much to the delight of the women voters, who crowded into the halls," says the New York Tribune correspondent. "Delegations of women, who enjoy the privilege of the ballot in Montana, met him at the railroad stations and in their efforts to entertain him and take complete charge of his wife, crowded leaders of the other sex into the background."

To the women in Butte, Mr. Hughes declared:

"I can only say that I hope the day is not far distant when the women of every State in the Union will enjoy the privilege you have. There is no question but that suffrage will be granted to your sisters throughout the country in time. The only question is how long it will take to accomplish the reform."

The House on the Hill and Its New Campaign

By Henry Bailey Stevens

The great white house on Pope's Hill overlooking Boston Harbor, the house which was the home of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell when they founded The Woman's Journal in 1870 and which has now become the home of their paper, is beginning to renew its youth. The plasterers, the painters, the plumbers, the carpenters and the electricians have made it tingle with life. The hum of people working in the various departments of The Woman's Journal has given it a sense of renewed usefulness. The house seems glad to play a part in the great movement for human freedom once more.

The suffrage library, which is to occupy a long sunny room on the third floor, commanding a view of the sea, is being filled with books, and a cosy fire-place in the center of the wall has just been installed. Several pictures of pioneers and prominent suffragists have already been received for the gallery with which we plan to line the corridors. The huge task of rearrangement is nearing completion.

Every mail brings new response and new encouragement in the campaign which is to be put under way at the housewarming Sept. 11 to 13. Lists of names of suffragists who should subscribe to the Journal, numbers of subscriptions, checks and money orders are showing us that the suffragists of the country are ready to back their paper as never before.

In addition to those who have sent subscriptions and lists, we wish to thank the following contributors for gifts and pledges of financial support in the campaign:

Mrs. Charles Henry Wright	$5.00
Laura K. Foster	1.00
Fannie J. Fernald	1.00
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Miss Fannie E. Weller	1.00
Mrs. M. B. Vorce	.50
Mrs. E. L. Stebbins	4.00

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916

"TO GET RID OF HIM"

The declaration of Mr. Hughes in favor of the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage has caused a great fluttering and much dismay among the opponents of equal rights. Mrs. Dodge, national president of the anti-suffragists, who asserted after her interview with Mr. Hughes about suffrage the other day that she was "entirely satisfied" with his attitude, now announces that her society will oppose his election. A little while ago the antis were reproaching some of the suffragists for letting their choice of candidates be governed by the suffrage question alone. Now the Anti-Suffrage Association announces that it is going to do the same.

Perhaps the funniest thing Mrs. Dodge said was that Mr. Hughes, in the reason he gave for supporting the Federal Amendment, betrayed a mental process like that of a woman who married a man "to get rid of him." Mr. Hughes says he agrees with the declaration in the Republican platform that suffrage ought to be granted to women as a matter of justice; and that he personally favors granting it as soon as possible, because it is inevitable, and it will keep on making more and more trouble till the question is settled. If the woman referred to by Mrs. Dodge knew that her suitor was a good man; if he had been courting her a long time; if she was sure that she would accept him in the end, and that in the meanwhile his attentions would grow more and more earnest and his agitation and anxiety more and more extreme until she gave her decision, then it would be both wise and kind for her to put him out of suspense as soon as possible.

Most of the successive extensions of suffrage to men have been made because the excluded ones stirred up such an ever-increasing amount of trouble that it was finally recognized as best to end it by admitting them. The agitation in behalf of votes for women is merely following the usual course. "Unsettled questions have no mercy upon the repose of nations." A. S. B.

THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The Woman's Party, in its convention at Colorado Springs, decided to oppose Mr. Wilson. This was a foregone conclusion, since it was a convention made up of those women whose avowed policy it has been to oppose the national candidates of the party in power at Washington, unless and until that party consents to submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States.

The Woman's Party is vehemently denounced for want of principle by the New York Times. But where is the want of principle in trying to defeat the party that is opposed to what you consider the most important measure now before Congress? Does not every conscientious voter do just that? Other more moderate journals reproach the Woman's Party with lack of a sense of proportion in thinking that the nation-wide suffrage amendment is the most important question now pending. Abstractly, this argument has more force; but the critics cannot consistently use it. For, if there were any serious danger that the men of the United States might all be deprived of their votes, every man would consider that the most important question in the field, and would put everything else aside till it was settled. Finally, the Woman's Party is charged with wishing to array women against men, but not altogether justly, since it is trying to rally to its standard not only the women voters but as many as possible of their husbands and sons.

The fundamental weakness of the Woman's Party is that it represents only a very small fraction of the voters in the enfranchised States. It cannot turn the scale in the presidential election unless the election should be extremely close.

The Woman's Party has a perfect right to try to defeat President Wilson, but it in no sense represents the women of the suffrage States. A few days ago another body of enfranchised women, who have been longer organized to help the cause in other States—the National Council of Women Voters—met in Cheyenne and voted to endorse the non-partisan policy of the National Suffrage Association. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book for 1916 throws some interesting light upon the reasons why the liquor interest fights woman suffrage. Under the head of "Illinois," it says (page 204):

"The woman suffrage law, the enactment of which (in 1913) was made possible by the almost unanimous support of the members of the Assembly who were supported by the Anti-Saloon League, has proved to be a real temperance measure. The law provides for separate ballot boxes for the women, and this makes it possible to know just how the women vote on the wet and dry question. In the elections held since the passage of the woman suffrage law, more than 1,000 saloons have been closed because of the majorities found in the woman's ballot boxes. With the assistance of their votes, 25 counties have abolished the saloon, in addition to the 28 counties which were dry when the suffrage law was passed. Of the 1,430 townships in the State, 1,235 are dry.

"THE SUFFRAGE LAW HAS CONTRIBUTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT MORE THAN ANY OTHER ONE FACTOR. SINCE WOMEN HAVE ENJOYED THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS THERE HAS BEEN A REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE CHARACTER OF OFFICIALS ELECTED TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITIES.

"The Forty-Ninth General Assembly, which convened in 1915, defeated the efforts of the wet interests of the State to repeal the suffrage law."

Arizona gave women the ballot in 1912 and adopted State-wide prohibition in 1914.

Oregon gave women the ballot in 1912. In 1910, State-wide prohibition had been defeated by a majority of 19,000. In 1914 it was carried by a majority of 36,480. The Anti-Saloon League Year Book (page 249) says:

"The change testifies to the rapid development of prohibition sentiment in Oregon, AND ALSO TO THE VALUE OF THE WOMEN'S VOTES."

The Legislature of 1915 passed the Anderson law, "one of the most drastic dry measures ever adopted by any State."

Washington gave women the ballot in 1910. In 1914 State-wide prohibition was carried by popular vote. "The total vote cast at the election was larger by 42,000 than any other vote ever cast in the State. Of the 39 counties in the State, 33 gave majorities in favor of prohibition" (page 265).

Montana gave women the ballot in 1914. The last Legislature voted to submit the question of State-wide prohibition to the voters and it is now pending.

Nevada gave women the ballot in 1914. Nevada is under license, but saloons may be closed in rural districts upon petition of the taxpayers, if the petitioners can show that the saloons are detrimental to public health and morals; and this has been done in a number of rural sections.

The Anti-Saloon League Year Book says (page 233): "The anti-gambling law is now generally observed throughout the State. EVEN IN RENO, THE OLD GAMBLERS' MECCA, GAMBLING HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED AND CONDITIONS CHANGED IN MANY OTHER WAYS FOR THE BETTER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS."

Utah has local option, and 90 per cent. of the State is dry. At the elections of 1913 and 1915 the temperance vote increased. The Legislature of 1915 passed a law for State-wide prohibition, with only five dissenting votes in the House and two in the Senate; but it was vetoed by the Governor. "The sentiment for the bill was so strong that the Legislature could easily have passed the bill over the veto of the Governor. Realizing this fact, the Governor held the bill until after the Legislature had adjourned, and then attached his veto" (page 260).

Idaho has State-wide prohibition by statute (enacted in 1915), and a constitutional amendment for prohibition has been submitted by the Legislature and will be voted upon next November. Before 1915, county option prevailed. "Between 1909 and 1915, 21 counties voted dry, while only 9 voted to retain the saloons." Drug stores must give a $500 bond before liquor can be sold, and there are other stringent provisions.

Wyoming is under license and municipal council option in the incorporated towns and villages, while the unincorporated part of the State is under prohibition. "During recent years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming so far as moral reform is concerned. The open town, with the gambler, the desperado, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing. No saloon is permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils. The saloons are closed on Sunday in most parts of the State, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right" (page 268-9).

Colorado adopted State-wide prohibition in 1914 by popular vote. "The Legislature of 1915 enacted a stringent law providing for its enforcement. This law prohibits the advertising of liquors, makes it unlawful to solicit orders within the State, provides for search and seizure, and gives the Governor special power to enforce the law throughout the State. The ouster provision is also included.

"Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, 90 per cent. of the agricultural districts of the State were dry, and a large percentage of the population of Denver and Pueblo were living in dry districts under the ward provision of the local option law" (page 195).

In California there has not been much change since last year. Women got the ballot in 1911. In the three years from 1911 to 1915, the number of no-license towns grew from about 200 to 690 (Anti-Saloon Year Book for 1915, page 120). The Year Book for 1916 says (page 193):

"In six counties during 1915 large districts previously wet became dry, and a large number of cities and districts previously dry gave increased majorities in favor of continuing the no-license policy. Three dry cities became wet and one wet city became dry.

"The Legislature of 1913 passed a law requiring saloons to close from 2 A. M. to 6 A. M., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco and other cities. The Legislature of 1915 passed a law making all places where liquor is sold illegally public nuisances, and authorizing any citizen to bring action for their abatement; also a law forbidding the sale of liquor to people of Indian blood, or of part Indian blood, or to people who habitually associate with Indians."

Two constitutional amendments are now pending, and will be voted upon next November, one for total prohibition, and one forbidding the sale or gift of liquor in places of public resort.

The anti-suffragists are circulating widely a statement that when California defeated State-wide prohibition in 1914, it adopted a proposition forbidding the question to come up again for eight years. This proposition was defeated.

It is no wonder that the Anti-Saloon League of America, at its recent annual meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The liquor interests of the United States are unitedly and very aggressively arrayed against equal suffrage, and

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the value for clean government and anti-liquor legislation of the ballot in the hands of women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America unqualifiedly endorses the principle of woman suffrage, and urges upon the temperance forces the justice, wisdom and desirability of securing the immediate franchise for women throughout the nation."

A. S. B.

President Wilson, in his letter to the Jane Jefferson Club, casts reproach upon Mr. Hughes for supporting a Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, when the Republican platform does not declare for it. Mr. Wilson was elected to office on a Democratic platform declaring that the President ought to have only one term, yet he is now seeking a second.

If Mr. Wilson is defeated, the members of the "Woman's Party" will claim that they did it. If Mr. Hughes is defeated, the members of the Anti-Suffrage Association will claim that they did it. And in either case the result will probably be due to quite other causes.

"I am in favor of the political as well as the social equality of the women of our race. As a woman directs the smallest government in the world—the home—the cornerstone of our civilization itself, so she should have equal claim to and share in shaping and controlling the destinies of the bigger and correlated governments among men. The doctrine that no one shall be governed without the consent of the governed has its force even here."—Judge Freschi, City Magistrate of New York City.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

Large and enthusiastic meetings characterized the campaign in the Black Hills during the second week in August. On the seventh, Mrs.. Effie McCullum Jones of Iowa, and Mrs. T. M. Pettigrew of Belle Fourche addressed a gathering in the Deadwood Auditorium.

On the same date Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Denver addressed a big meeting in Lead, and the Deadwood Telegram says: "The meeting was one of the biggest ever held on the streets of Lead, and in the opinion of many the most interesting in several years." Miss Rose Bower, a native of South Dakota, accompanied the speaker, and it was her trumpet that gathered the audience of over a thousand men to the corner.

The Flying Squadron was in Belle Fourche on the 9th and then went to Sturgis the following day, completing its tour of support of this progressive measthe Black Hills region.

VIRGINIA

At the suggestion of its president, Mrs. Benedict, the Equal Suffrage League of Big Stone Gap has rented a room over a moving picture theatre, to be used for meetings of the League, as a meeting place of the various woman's organizations, as a public library, and as a rest room for mothers and children who come in from the country to shop. Friends interested in this enterprise have promised to donate furniture and books; merchants of Big Stone Gap will contribute monthly sums toward the rent of the room; and the mayor has provided that the night watchman shall close the library at night and open it in the morning. It is hoped that leagues in small communities throughout the State will follow this excellent lead.

Miss Mary O'Connor Higgins of New Kent has just won a scholarship from the University of New York in its law department, being the successful contestant out of a class of eighty men and women. Miss Higgins is at present conducting a series of successful open-air meetings under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League of Newport News.

OHIO

Miss Alice Goddard, chairman of the 17th District, was the guest of honor at a picnic luncheon of the Mansfield Political Equality League, Aug. 9. Following the luncheon Miss Goddard spoke of the necessity of closer organization because of its effect upon Congressmen and State legislators. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser spoke of the importance of the political endorsements.

A branch of the Ohio W. S. A. was organized at Ferrysville, Ashland County, the evening of Aug. 9. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Jessie Darling; vice-president, Mrs. Avis Yarnell; secretary, Mrs. Doris Humphries; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence Stewart; librarian, Miss Lois Hilton.

Fifty life members were added to the Ohio W. S. A. from Jan. 1 to July 31, and 22 new organizations in the same period.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has decided to hold a conference in Freeport the latter part of September to which delegates will be sent from the entire northwestern part of the State. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout will be the principal speaker. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Freeport Woman's Club and will be in charge of Mrs. Frederick Wagner, president, and Miss Gertrude Converse, chairman of the civic department.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will conduct a "Votes for Women" rest tent at the State fair this year. Literature will be distributed and suffrage souvenirs will be given away. The league will also have oversight of the woman's building.

The overflow rest tent will be located next to the woman's building. The committee in charge is conducting a contest for a name for the tent and asks suffragists from over the State to suggest names, the name to be selected from those submitted. The committee in charge of the contest is Mrs. Isaac Born, chairman; Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Mrs. Kin Hubbard, W. D. Headrick and Fritz Krull. Send names to Mrs. Isaac Born, 2038 North Alabama street.

The Indianapolis branch of the League has been placed in charge of the State fair work by the State board. The general committee is Mrs. W. T. Barnes, chairman; Mrs. J. F. Barnhill and Miss Eldena Lauter.

In a suffrage debate at Jonesboro, Aug. 1, a three-fourths vote of the audience gave the decision to the affirmative. The speakers on the winning side were Mrs. Esther Barney and Mrs. Camnack-Gibson.

MINNESOTA

The city of Pipestown donned gala attire during the suffrage conference Aug. 4, the merchants vying with one another in beautiful displays of yellow bunting, flowers and ribbons. Decorated touring cars conveyed the Twin City suffragists to the conference, stopping at towns all along the route to hold street meetings, which were very successful. Bands escorted the visitors into the town, and enthusiasm was shown everywhere. Many workers from surrounding counties attended the conference and interesting reports were given. A talk by the State president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, a mass meeting in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening, all contributed to the success of Pipestown's first conference.

On July 29 an automobile trip under the management of Mrs. Albert McMahon, State organizer, was made through Hennepin County for the purpose of organizing branches to the Hennepin County Suffrage Association. Stops were made at Robbinsdale, Osseo and Fletcher, where street meetings were held, collections taken and literature distributed.

The tour closed with a big mass meeting at Hassan, preceded by an outdoor supper served by the women of that place.

The Detroit News says: "The women may feel that so far as the intellectual side of their campaign is concerned, the victory has practically been won."

CONNECTICUT

The date of the first of the two great parades which are being organized by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will be Sept. 5. This is the opening day of the Republican State convention, which is to be held in New Haven, and the parade is intended as a spectacular request to the Republican party to give its endorsement to the demand for woman suffrage. The organization of the parade is on political lines. The women will march under the banners of each Senatorial district and each town in the State, and slogans will be carried voicing the demands of the suffragists. One of the features of the parade will be a special Connecticut edition of the Woman's Journal, which will include the whole of the regular issue, and in addition four pages of Connecticut pictures and reading matter. This will be sold on the streets of New Haven and will also be widely distributed throughout the State.

The New London county convention will be held Aug. 23 at Old Lyme. Miss Katharine Ludington, the county chairman, will preside, and reports will be received from all the towns in the State. For the past month Miss Daphne Seldon has been doing excellent organizing work in the county, and New London county is now better organized than at any previous time in the history of the movement.

Another convention to be held Aug. 29 is that of Litchfield County, in Norfolk, at the home of Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor. Litchfield County has been much longer organized than New London County, as Mrs. Taylor has been at work there for about five years; but even here there was room for more workers, and Mrs. Taylor has just formed suffrage committees in Plymouth and Warren. At Torrington, the largest town in the county, there is to be a mass meeting at which Dr. Anna H. Shaw will be the speaker. Dr. Shaw will also speak at New Hartford on Aug. 29.

NORTH DAKOTA

With unlimited newspaper space and machine backing, Col. Fraine, who, as Lieutenant-Governor in 1915, was responsible for the bare plurality vote that tabled the suffrage amendment, received less than 10,000 votes in the primary for Governor. He is said to have had the promise of the office in reward for his "anti" attitude.

NEW JERSEY

A suffrage lawn social is to be held in September at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bentley of Newton.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Norristown Equal Suffrage Association recently held a contest for the two best essays in favor of woman suffrage, in which the graduating class of the Norristown High School took part. Twenty-four students entered the contest, and a young woman received the first prize of a five-dollar gold piece, while the second prize of two dollars and a half went to one of the boys. This contest is held annually, and occasions much interest in equal suffrage among both pupils and faculty.

The Congregationalist says: "No good reason exists why, when women constitute from two-thirds to three-fourths of the membership of our churches, they should not be represented in the largest and most important gatherings where the business of the churches is transacted."

THREE WEEKLIES ON HUGHES'S STAND FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

The Independent

When both great political parties declared in their platforms for woman suffrage a great new day dawned for the believers in democracy, full and untrammeled. Now that a candidate for the presidency has announced his support of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, the sun of political equality stands high in the heavens.

Equal suffrage is almost here. The conversions to its cause, whether they spring from conviction, from expediency, or from sheer political funk, are coming fast and faster.

The coming of equal suffrage is no longer debatable. It can be obstructed, retarded, hampered—somewhat. It cannot be prevented.

The New Republic

How much has the cause of woman suffrage gained by Mr. Hughes's declaration? Nobody knows, of course, but the gain must be substantial if we measure it by the sorrow, fear and anger of the anti-suffragists.

NEW YORK

The campaign policies to be pursued formed the subject of discussion at the all-day State committee meeting of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 10. Most of the delegates remained at Saratoga Springs for the Democratic Conference on Aug. 11, occupying the gallery, which was opened to them, and hearing the recommendation that the question be resubmitted to the voters in 1917.

In order to make clear the non-partisan position of the State suffrage organization the following resolution was passed:

"Since there are frequent misrepresentations of the suffrage position on such matters as peace, preparedness, the liquor question and political partisanship, it is the sense of this meeting that we reiterate the single plank of the New York State Woman Suffrage party. Whatever as individuals we may believe, as a suffrage organization we are not empowered by our members to represent them on any question but one, and that is 'votes for women.'"

"It is the sense of this meeting that we urge our workers throughout the State to maintain strictly the non-partisan character of our policy" was the determination at the morning meeting.

A "Victory, 1917" banner floated over the doors of the United States Hotel where the conference was held.

Among the women delegates who attended the meeting were: Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, State chairman; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Hill and Miss Emily Hooper from New York; Mrs. Charles Leavitt, Albany; Mrs. Frederick Greene, Nassau County; Mrs. Henry White Cannon, Delaware; Mrs. C. J. Nordstrom and Mrs. William Garner, Warren; Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Washington; Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Dutchess; Mrs. C. C. Seabring, Tioga; Mrs. John R. Hazel and Mrs. Frank A. Abbott, Erie; and Mrs. Frances Brewer, Richmond Counties.

The Congregationalist

One of the most noteworthy declarations of the presidential candidates is that of Mr. Hughes in behalf of equal suffrage. When one considers the Western States, in which women already vote, and the influence which women exert in the pivotal States of the Middle West and the East, it is not improbable that this issue may determine the result of the coming election. The national woman suffrage movement is non-partisan and it is the desire of its leaders, as it is of Mr. Hughes, to keep it out of party politics, but it is likely that suffragists will support the candidates who favor what they desire against those who oppose them.

President Wilson and would-be President Hughes are entirely agreed that the age of full participation in politics is coming for the women and is coming soon. Mr. Hughes would have it come by federal statute, overriding the slow conservatism of the Eastern States. President Wilson believes that conversion State by State must precede the triumph. It is a pleasure to see two gentlemen who ask the privilege of presiding over the destinies of the United States in the next four years so nearly agreed in regard to at least one of the disputed questions of the day.

We believe that the time has come for the passage of a constitutional amendment extending the full suffrage to women, and we hope if possible without injecting the element of partisanship Congress may take its earliest opportunity to place the proposed constitutional amendment before the States for their approval. The fact that three-fourths of the States must vote in favor of the amendment precludes hasty and non-representative action.

MEN FAILED TO REPRESENT WIVES

Times Reader Knows of Seventy-four Cases in One New Jersey Town

"All men voted at the recent elections as their women asked them to vote," wrote Clara Vezin, a New Jersey anti-suffragist, to the New York Times the other day regarding the suffrage election last year. Whereupon E. F. Eberhardi of Caldwell, N. J., immediately replied:

"This is an error, and if she desires proof of it I will be pleased to furnish her the names and addresses of seventy-four women in our small community who favored and asked for the franchise, but whose husbands, sons, and brothers voted against it.

"If this condition obtained in other communities in the State of New Jersey, and it seems reasonable to assume it did, it is easy to see that, had women-instructed voters cast their votes according to instructions, so far as this State is concerned, women would have won the ballot by a handsome majority."

A VICTORY IN THE DIRECTORY

By Frances W. Wile

When the 1916 directory for Rochester, New York, is published this autumn, another class of citizens will be recognized in its pages. If John Smith has a wife named Mary Jane, that fact will be thus indicated:

Smith, John (Mary Jane).

The recognition is a modest one and hardly need shock the most confirmed anti-suffragist. And this is how it came about.

In March the Drew-Allis Company, which publishes the Rochester directory, invited suggestions which might make that work more useful. Suffragists awoke to their opportunity. Letters were written by married women to the publishers, to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and to the city newspapers, urging that married women be included under their own names.

Those letters pointed out that such action would not be unprecedented, as some western cities and at least one Florida town follow that practice. Men were reminded that since business custom makes a married woman's own name her legal signature, it would be no more than common sense that she should be found under her own name in a publication designed to serve the convenience of the business public.

So far as is known no man took the trouble to second the request of the women. Two or three newspapers made merry over this highly unreasonable suggestion. One paper facetiously proposed that "married women should be given the right of way in the directory proper and the names of married men relegated to the supplement," or omitted. Another editor expressed pity for women so misguided as to desire the indecent publicity of a place in a business directory.

While the newspapers were sneering at this new manifestation of suffragette presumption, the directory publishers were considering the arguments that had been presented. They realized that a number of married women had cared enough to make demand simultaneously. They consulted copies of those western directories in which married women were included. They came to the conclusion that the suggestion was both sensible and practical, and proceeded to carry it out.

Rochester suffragists are proud that their directory will be the first in New York State to recognize married women as individuals, and still more proud that they have helped to bring it about. At the same time, they acknowledge the liberality of mind of the publishers who granted their request even though it added greatly to the burden and expense of publication.

"I am for equal suffrage because I believe in equal rights and privileges for all our citizens. I believe in the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of woman, and I know of no qualification of a good elector which women do not possess to the same extent as the men."—Former Governor Glasscock of West Virginia.

Congressmen of Free States Ask Judiciary to Report

Speeches at Hearing When Thirteen Democratic Representatives Voice Demand for Vote in House this Session Published—Unanimous on Success of Suffrage

The requests of Democratic Congressmen from the suffrage States for action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment by the Judiciary Committee were published last week in a report of a hearing which was held before the committee June 1.

Thirteen Representatives, led by Judge Raker of California, spoke before the committee at that time, and fifteen others signified their approval and desired to be included in the list of supporters. Although the amendment has not yet been reported by the committee, the report of the hearing is an interesting suffrage document. The speakers were unanimous in the declaration that the enfranchisement of women had been a success, and they declared that there was a powerful sentiment in their States for a federal suffrage amendment. This sentiment was not confined to any party, they stated, and they disapproved of the methods of the Congressional Union in holding any party responsible for the passage of the amendment. But they made it clear that they wished their party to lead and not to follow in the support of this progressive measure.

Congressman Stout of Montana set the example in expressing the hope "that this committee may see fit at this session of Congress to submit this question to a vote in the House. I can not conceive of any more important subject," said Mr. Stout, "than one dealing with the suffrage of millions of citizens of this country."

Following this statement, Congressman Shouse, of Kansas, told the committee; "I am here because I believe in suffrage, equal suffrage, and full suffrage—suffrage not only by the States, but suffrage nationally." Speaking of his own State, he said; ". . . . the interest taken by the women in that election (1914) absolutely discredited the arguments that have been made in some States and in some sections of the country that women will not vote if given the opportunity."

"There is no more important question before the country," stated a Representative from Colorado, Mr. Taylor, "—in fact, before the entire world, aside from the European war—than the question of the right of women to exercise the franchise, and I do not think that any committee, and especially a committee controlled by a majority of Democrats, should prevent a matter of this kind from being put up to the House for its determination.

"As a matter of fact, neither our party nor any party, much less any committee, can keep this question back very long, because it is progressing all over the country. The sentiment is growing; it is a forward movement; and just as sure as the night follows the day, it is only a question of a little time before the women of this country will be given this fact."

Representative Ayres of Kansas paid a decided tribute to the women of his State. "As a matter of fact, I think they are more intelligent voters than the men," he said. "I mean they are not prejudiced; they are not partisan; they have not been drawn into such contests for years and years and, therefore, they feel more independent. They will vote as they see fit, and they are not bound by party prejudices."

The non-partisanship of the question was dwelt on by Congressman Keating of Colorado, who affirmed: "I do not consider the question of woman suffrage a partisan question, and it has never been a partisan issue in this country. The Republican party and the Democratic party have divided upon the question, as they did in the last Congress, and as they would in this Congress if the matter should come before it." Chairman Webb told Mr. Keating that if he felt that a majority of the House wished to vote on the suffrage question he would not stand in the way of giving them the chance, and declared that at any rate the vote should be taken at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Hayden of Arizona addressed the committee " in response to what I believe to be the sentiment of a majority of my constituents." Mr. Doolittle, Kansas, said, "I have never been able to find any good argument against woman suffrage, and I do not believe that the right of suffrage for women is open to serious debate."

Stating his position briefly, Mr. Church of California said: "I am in favor of this amendment and my people in California are in favor of it. They have tried equal suffrage there and they like it. . . . This proposition of equal suffrage has come to stay; it does not take a prophet nor a son of a prophet to predict that. It has to be settled some time, and it has to be settled right, and the question is, why not settle it now?"

Equally concise was the statement of Congressman Hilliard of Colorado. "I believe in woman suffrage," he said, "for the same reason that I believe in man suffrage. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that women are greater or better than men. I think we are all just people, but the great truth in this world is that men have not yet been able to solve the problems; that there are so many things yet to be done; so many things that men alone have not been able to see, understand, and remedy, notwithstanding they have had the right to vote, that additional wisdom should be welcomed."

Mr. Dill, of Washington, said: "I think that the women make a just claim in saying that the National Government should act upon the question," and Mr. Evans observed that in his own State, Montana, "in a period of six years the whole public sentiment . . . changed on that question."

A keen statement against the anti-suffragists came from Mr. Raker, of California. "I have seen much of the literature sent out by the anti-suffragists," he said. "I received a pamphlet the other day, took it home, and read it, and I want to say to you that there is not one word in that pamphlet or in any other pamphlet that has been circulated against woman's right to vote or their conduct after having been given the right to vote that is true. It has been demonstrated by the conduct of the women and their success, their patriotism, their knowledge of the law, that no mistake was made in giving them that right to vote. Woman suffrage has been a success in the State of California." In giving statistics on the result of the suffrage vote, Mr. Raker quoted from The Woman's Journal, and later he stated: "I have heard men criticize and say there was nothing in it, and yet, when the right of suffrage was granted to the women, those men who stood around the street corners and jeered and scoffed were among the very first to say they were always for suffrage, simply because they wanted the support and votes of the women. Women vote as intelligently as do the majority of the men; they are careful; they are painstaking; they are interested in this country the same as you are interested in it. I have listened to arguments, read them, and studied them, but have never yet been able to really fully find an argument that could be made against the right of women to vote. On the contrary, I have found from experience that all of the arguments are fallacious."

During a discussion between Mr. Raker and members of the committee as to the advisability of bringing the question up at this session, he remarked: "When matters are of sufficient importance as to attract the attention of the country and the people feel an interest in them, I do not think a committee under any circumstances ought to pigeon hole them, but they ought to go to the floor of the House so that the members may vote."

Congressman Taggart, the only member of the Judiciary Committee from a suffrage State, told the meeting that "It is not regarded as an eccentric question in the State of Kansas; it is not an academic question; it is recognized as a right claimed in accordance with the principles of the purest democracy. . . . The efforts of women in city elections have always been for the betterment of the city."

Making an additional statement, Mr. Hilliard concluded: "I think the men should feel complimented that the women ask for suffrage and that a tribute is due the women for their regard for constitutional law and that they do not take this right. They are half the people of the country; they have all of these rights inherently and I think it is a great tribute to their love for constitutional law and order generally that they do not just say, 'We will vote.'"

Friday, Sept. 8, will be Woman's Day in the Socialist Red Week. On that day special attention will be given to woman suffrage, especially in those States where it is an issue, and in general to the problems of women and women's organizations.

WOULD HUGHES FORCE ISSUE?

Senator Pittman Asks Whether He Would Press Federal Suffrage Amendment

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada asked in the United States Senate on Aug. 8, whether Mr. Hughes, if elected, would attempt to force a federal suffrage amendment through Congress. Mr. Pittman, who is a Democrat, was replying to a charge by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, that President Wilson used undue influence in supporting the child labor bill.

"I wish to inquire of the Senator whether he considers that the attitude at the present time of Mr. Hughes, who is the candidate for the office now held by President Wilson, on the suffrage question, is a threatened invasion of the legislative function?" asked Senator Pittman.

"As I take it, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a matter solely within the function of the legislative body of the Federal Government and the respective bodies of the States. As I understand it, the Executive has nothing whatever to do with a constitutional amendment—no power of approval nor of veto. Now, I want to know whether that function of the legislative body is not now being threatened by the Republican candidate for President in the speeches he is making through the country, wherein he is attempting to obtain the women's vote upon the ground that he, through his influence, is going to overcome the policy of the Republican Party, as announced in its platform, and force upon Congress a different policy, to wit, suffrage by national amendment?"

Senator Cummins replied: "Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to reply to the question put by the Senator from Nevada. I assume that every citizen of the United States, whether he is a candidate for office, whether he holds office, or whether he be purely a private citizen, has a right to an opinion upon every subject which affects the welfare of his fellow men. He not only has a right to his opinion upon every such subject, but he has a right to express it and give it the widest possible publicity. The Senator from Nevada is too intelligent and logical a reasoner to fail to discern the difference between the expression of an opinion with regard to a public matter and the use of the power which an office confers in order to enforce the opinion of the Chief Executive upon the legislative branch of the Government."

"It is no longer denied that woman suffrage will shortly be established throughout the United States; the evidence from the States in which women have voted goes to prove that with the ballot women are more fairly treated under the law, the working woman is better protected and social and moral improvement is accelerated."—Thomas A. Edison.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

CANDIDATES GIVE INSTANT SUPPORT

By Return Mail Sixteen Out for Congress in Pennsylvania Pledge Suffrage Aid

By return mail, in answer to a questionnaire, sixteen candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania have already promised to do everything in their power to obtain favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment, if they are elected.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announced Monday that she had already received replies from 19 of the Pennsylvania candidates, of whom 16 answered yes to all three of the following questions:

1. Are you in favor of woman suffrage?
2. If elected, will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a Federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?
3. If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?

Even the three who did not answer squarely yes now, Mrs. Roessing said, did not say no. They asked for more time in which to reply.

The questions are being sent to every candidate for either House of Congress, but those to Pennsylvania were sent first, and there has so far only been time for "return mail" replies. The large number of favorable replies sent in so promptly is causing joy at the headquarters of the National Association.

Belief that this presages gains in the other States, and that a large majority of the candidates to be elected in November will be pro-suffrage has grown stronger and stronger in National headquarters as letter after letter pledging support came in.

"In previous years," said Mrs. Roessing, "we have addressed such inquiries, but the difference not only in the tone of the replies, but in their actual number, is amazing this year. Men are writing us frank replies this year who have always up to this time put aside our questions. Men are pledging just what we want this year who previously evaded us.

"It is too early for us to make any predictions yet on our returns,—we did not send out the letters to candidates in all the States at once. The first to go out were those addressed to candidates from Pennsylvania, and I am basing my comments largely on the prompt returns from that State."

A new instance of the injury done to women through the loss of their citizenship by marriage is that of the Baroness Bettina von Hutton, who was fined fifty dollars in a London court for traveling more than five miles from her residence without a permit. The Baroness, though she is an American by birth and has no German blood in her veins, is listed as an alien enemy because of her marriage to a German.

WOMAN'S PARTY CONFIRMS STAND

At Colorado Convention Determines to Oppose Administration—Praises Friendly Parties

The National Woman's Party, the organization of the Congressional Union in the suffrage States, at its three days' conference last week in Colorado Springs, adopted resolutions pledging itself to work against the Democratic administration because of its failure to support the federal suffrage amendment. This is practically the same stand which the Congressional Union took in the 1914 Congressional elections.

The conference congratulated the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties on their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and commended the position of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee.

An attempt to have the Woman's Party finally endorse the candidacy of Mr. Hughes failed. A vote on the method of appointment of the resolutions committee, which was considered a test on that point, lost 40 to 42.

A plan to center campaign activities in the 12 suffrage States and address appeals to the Women voters was adopted. Instructions were given to complete this work by Sept. 15, when the speaking campaign will begin.

One of the picturesque features of the conference was the unfurling of the Congressional Union banner on the summit of Pike's Peak. The three resolutions dealing with the election policy read as follows:

1. "Whereas, The present administration under President Wilson and the Democratic party have persistently opposed the passage of a national suffrage amendment; and

"Whereas, Each of the other national parties, either by their platform or through their candidates, are pledged to the passage of a federal amendment enfranchising women; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the National Woman's party, so long as the opposition of the Democratic party continues, pledges itself to use its best efforts in the twelve States where women vote for President to defeat the Democratic candidate for President, and in the eleven States where women vote for members of Congress to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress."

2. "Resolved, That we congratulate the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties upon the definite stand which they have taken in their endorsement of suffrage for women by national action."

3. "Resolved, That we commend the position of the Republican candidate for President, Charles Evans Hughes, for the unequivocal stand which he has taken for human liberty by his endorsement of suffrage for women by national action, and assure him of our appreciation of his statesmanlike position."

The late Mrs. Lizzie Palmer Merrill, widow of Senator Thomas W. Palmer, director of the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, has left by her will more than $1,000,000 to be devoted to the founding in Detroit of an institution to train mothers and home makers. A clause from her will explains her aim: "I hold profoundly the conviction that the welfare of any community is divinely and hence inseparably dependent upon the qualities of its motherhood and the spirit and character of its homes."

SEES BALLOT AS SAVIOR OF CHILD

Practical Educator Declares Vote Is a Weapon, in Mother's Hand, Against Illness

Prof. William A. McKeever occupies a unique position in the educational world. He consented to leave the State Agricultural College of Kansas at Manhattan, where he had been professor of philosophy for thirteen years, only on condition that the University of Kansas, which was asking him to take the chair of Child Welfare, which was created for him, would allow him to do extension work for half of his time. This he does all over the country, often traveling 45,000 miles in a year. When he was asked recently in Detroit how woman suffrage is affecting the homes of Kansas, he said in reply:

"The privilege of the franchise for women does not lead them away from the home, but it tends to lead toward the home. The right to vote gives the natural woman a new and impelling motive to be a good wife and mother. To her the ballot is a new weapon of offense and defense in respect to that which is dearest to her heart, namely, the welfare of her children.

"She can vote for the candidate who offers a platform of helpful child-welfare measure and against the ones whose announced policies threaten to inflict any sort of wrong upon child-life.

"I am in favor of according to woman all the moral, social, religious, political, economic and business rights and privileges now possessed by man. All this would tend to make her not less natural and feminine but more so. The age-old instinctive desire of the ordinary woman to marry and to have and to care for a home and children is too profound to be materially disturbed by such an incident as casting a ballot once or twice per year. Exercising the franchise on the part of an intelligent woman will tend to weaken her as a wife and mother just about as much as does the buying of the groceries for the family or the selection of her own wearing apparel."

IN THE MAGAZINES

Tainted Ballots, New Republic, Aug. 12.

History of the Suffrage Planks, New Republic, Aug. 12.

The Present Status of Woman's Education with Special Application to a Better Nursing Education, Am. Jour. of Nursing, August.

"War Times Challenging Woman's Traditions," Jane Addams, Survey, August 5.

"Let Us Counsel Together," Farmer's Wife, August.

Mr. Hughes's New Suffrage Plank, Literary Digest, Aug. 12.

Make a list of the voters you know personally in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

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Business Man	Minister
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If You Are Interested In Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think On These Things
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want To Vote

The Republican County Committee of Westchester, New York, passed a resolution on Aug. 3, endorsing the equal suffrage plank of the national party and recording itself as in favor of the movement.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced last week through its president, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, that it was out to obtain the election of all candidates "blacklisted" by the suffragists.

"As a result of the battle of Jutland there are 1500 young widows in Portsmouth alone," says The Vote of London. "While means are being sought to enable the men at the front to vote who will represent these families?"

There are other forms of heroism than that of the battlefield. "If my blood can save only one victim from suffering," said fourteen-year-old Amé Alidort, the daughter of the vice-president of the People's Hospital in New York, when she offered her blood for the aid of infantile paralysis sufferers, "I don't mind undergoing the pain."

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New York Vice Probe Reveals Traffic in Ruining Girls

White Slaver Tells How He Caused Downfall of Three Thousand School Girls and Says There Are Others Worse Than He

The organized traffic in girls is being exposed in New York City by a series of astounding confessions. How girls so young that they were classed as children were handled like cattle and even sold at auction, how working girls are watched and corrupted with satanic carefulness, how women, once degraded, are shipped throughout the country for immoral purposes, have been told by an admitted white slaver, Yushe Botwin, to the New York District Attorney.

The New York Times of Aug. 12 says:

"The manner in which he says he caused the downfall of more than three thousand New York school girls during the last ten years was described yesterday to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith by Yushe Botwin, said to be the head of a so-called vice trust. Botwin, who has pleaded guilty to one of five indictments and is awaiting sentence, continued his revelations all day yesterday, furnishing names and data which Mr. Smith said would result in many indictments, one of which may involve a police captain.

"Botwin boasted that the schools were the chief source of supply. He said that he employed well groomed young men, plentifully supplied with money, whose business it was to get acquainted with school girls, preferably those of foreign parentage. Gifts of books, flowers, and candy would be forthcoming until the cadets had established themselves favorably with the girls.

"A girl was not allowed to remain in New York, Botwin continued, but would be taken to Pittsburgh or Chicago. Sometimes a card was sent to the girl's parents saying that she had eloped. Asked by Mr. Smith if he did not fear that the girl would try to seek her parents when she was brought back to the city, Botwin replied:

"'No, I trusted to human nature for that. In most cases the girl would be ashamed to let her parents know of her surroundings.'

"Sinister influences which have been endeavoring to hamper the investigation by causing important witnesses to leave the city were at work yesterday, according to Mr. Smith. Word was received that Herman Gruber and his wife Rose, of 119 St. Mark's place, two of the most important witnesses, according to the prosecution, were about to leave town. He sent Detective Hughes, of Lieutenant Costigan's squad, to their home and had the couple arrested as material witnesses.

"Gruber admitted that a man visited him on Thursday night, gave him $100, and advised him and his wife to leave town as quickly as possible. The man who furnished the money, Mr. Smith said, is the same person who helped 'Mortsche' Goldberg, another notorious white slaver, to escape to Buenos Aires several months ago.

"At the conclusion of the confession, Yushe Botwin told Mr. Smith of the activities of a certain police captain during the raids which the District Attorney conducted in 1912. Botwin declared that 'Mortsche' Goldberg and himself had frequently conferred with this policeman over the outcome of the raids.

"'It's nothing but a flash and will soon die away,' he quoted the captain as saying.

"This captain, he declared, levied graft on many disorderly resorts in the city."

This is only one of a series of confessions and interviews. When Botwin was asked if he didn't know he was doing wrong when he lured school girls into vice, he answered:

"I know I was making plenty of money—what should I care?"

He is said to be actually indignant because he has been held by the police and because some of the persons "who were in the game deeper than he was" have not yet been arrested. Meanwhile new and pitiable cases in which young girls have been victimized during the past few months by white slavers are being brought to the attention of Assistant District Attorney Smith every day.

How long will it be before the mothers of the country have something to say about such conditions?

LINDSEY EXPECTS PARTY TO AID

Telegram to President Expresses Conviction That Democrats Will Support Federal Suffrage

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in declaring last week his support of President Wilson in the present campaign, telegraphed the President that he was convinced the Democratic Party would change its State rights position on a federal suffrage amendment, just as it did on a child labor bill. Judge Lindsey's telegram was as follows:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.:—

For many years a member of the national child labor committee, favoring a federal child labor bill abolishing child slavery, and as a recent member of the national executive committee of the Progressive Party, I wish heartily to congratulate you on the passage of the Keating child labor bill. Your splendid attitude on this question and willingness to change from your former position with the States'-rights Democrats to federal or national control when it becomes apparent that it is the best method to put an end to certain evils or advance certain rights, should be sufficient proof to wavering Progressives that the Democratic Party is as willing as the Republican Party in proper cases to put the national welfare above State considerations.

As an ardent advocate of a national woman suffrage amendment, I am convinced that the majority of the Democratic Congressmen will eventually favor such a measure as they now have passed, a national child labor law. The fine constructive legislation of your administration strongly appeals to me as a Progressive and, while I am a non-partisan candidate for juvenile judge here, when it comes to national issues in this campaign, I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure as a progressive to asure you of my cordial support.

Ben B. Lindsey.

Denver, Col., August 9, 1916.

SUFFRAGE SWEEPS SUMMER SCHOOL

Students at Columbia University Give Majority of 1,192 for "Votes for Women"

Equal suffrage had a majority of 1,192 in the straw vote cast at the Columbia University summer session, Aug. 12. The total vote stood 1,539 for and 347 against the measure, and in all but a few States where small votes were cast the suffrage supporters were in the majority, the Southern vote being surprisingly large.

At the same polls the students gave Wilson a majority of 368 votes over Hughes. The vote on the candidates showed that 1,235 men voted and 904 women. Nearly 100 more women voted on the three issues of suffrage, prohibition and military training than on the Presidential candidates.

RESUBMISSION IS FAVORED IN 1917

New York State Democratic Convention Wants State to Vote Again on Suffrage

The New York State Democratic conference in Saratoga Aug. 11 adopted a resolution declaring in favor of resubmission of the suffrage amendment in New York in 1917. The full text of the plank is as follows:

"We hold that the question of conferring the right of suffrage upon men and women has been, is now, and should remain exclusively a question to be determined by the people of the States, apart from and uninfluenced by partisan considerations. We have repeatedly recommended that the opportunity be afforded the people of this State to vote upon the question of women's suffrage, and we again recommend that the question of suffrage to women be submitted in 1917."

IMPRINTS SLOGAN ON BANK CHECKS

Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society Makes "Votes for Women" Pay—Literally

"'Votes for Women' pays—this time, literally," says the Philadelphia North American of the pledges of Equal Franchise Society members in that city to stamp every bank check with the suffrage slogan. Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary of the society, says in reference to the plan:

"We are not banking on pledges of future support, but our interest lies in an immediate settlement of our just claim to the ballot. Our claim is long overdue."

Forty per cent. of the voters registered for the primary election in Anaconda, Mont., this month are women.

HANLY ASKS FOR WOMEN'S SUPPORT

Prohibition Candidate Attacks State Rights Suffrage Planks in Acceptance Speech

In his speech of acceptance subsequent to the notification of his nomination as Prohibition candidate for President, J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, urged the women of the country to look to the Prohibition party for constructive legislation in regard to suffrage. He said the Democratic and Republican parties fear the liquor men, the arch enemies of woman suffrage, and will use every dodge they can to avoid definite action.

Mr. Hanly said of suffrage:

"For forty years you have favored woman suffrage. Your attitude in regard to it has been neither born of fear nor forced upon you by party expediency. To you woman's enfranchisement has been and is a measure of simple justice—a thing she has a right to claim. On this I stand four-square with you, and if given power we will not be satisfied to 'recommend the extension of the franchise to her by States,' or to 'recognize the right of each State to settle the question for itself,' but will by constitutional amendment forbid any State to deny or abridge her right to vote because of her sex. The enfranchisement of the black man was established by an amendment to the federal constitution. We will not be content with a less solemn guarantee to the women of the nation.

"The good faith and moral integrity of a political party that declares in national convention for woman's enfranchisement by State action, and then in State convention refuses to declare therefor, and by State legislative action refuses to bestow the ballot upon her, may well be doubted. And such parties will have no just cause of complaint if the women, in the States where they are enfranchised, refuse to reward their perfidy with support at the polls.

"Woman would long since have been enfranchised by federal action but for the well-known fact that her enfranchisement would have dealt a death blow to the traffic in alcohol. Its wrong to her has been and is so grave and deep as to impel her to strike fatal blows when armed with the ballot.

"Knowledge of this fact has led the traffic to resist her enfranchisement with every influence at its command, and the leaders of the more dominant parties, fearing the traffic's vengeance, have not been brave enough, and are not now brave enough, to meet the issue. Halfway pledges wrung by fear is all they offer. And these they do not intend to keep."

LAST LAUGHS

Isabel: "Are you sure you really love me?"

Arthur: "Dearest, I would be President of Mexico for your sake."—Cornell Widow.

"Father likes you, Henry."

"He ought to, Geraldine. But after we are married he's going to find out that I'm not such a poor pinochle player as I have led him to believe I am."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy, and at night I'm too sleepy."—Boston Transcript.

Redd: "Had to be towed back home by a horse?"

Greene: "Sure thing."

Redd: "Didn't you feel humiliated?"

Green: "Not a bit. Wasn't I saving gasoline?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"This is a toy tea-set my little girl got for Christmas. She likes to serve make-believe tea and make-believe sandwiches. A harmless fancy." "Perfectly. I've been to grown-up affairs where they did it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?" asked the judge. "Not a word. I made speeches the last three times I was convicted and they didn't seem to do me any good," replied the prisoner.—Detroit Free Press.

"When a man does anything well he ought to get credit for it," remarked the generous-minded man.

"Not always," replied Bronco Bob. "Me an' Piute Pete got the reputation of bein' such good poker players that it completely spoiled business."—Washington Star.

Little Robbie was full of mischief, and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the schoolhouse burned down and a new one was begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get them to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked in astonishment.

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting very tired of corners!"—New York Times.

An itinerant preacher stopped for refreshment at an Arkansas house, and, among other things, he was served with apple pie. It was not a good pie. The crust was heavy and sour, and the apples were hard; but the good man praised it earnestly. The woman of the house knew that she had had bad luck with the baking, and, as she was really an excellent cook, she determined that the next time that preacher came her way he should have a pie that was faultless.

He told her when he was to return, and on that day she set before him an apple pie that was perfectly delicious. He ate it, but, to her astonishment, vouchsafed not a word of commendation. That was more than she could stand.

"When you were here before," she said, "you ate an apple pie that wasn't more than half baked, and yet you praised it to the skies. Now you have eaten a pie that no one need be ashamed of, but you haven't a word to say in its favor. I can't understand it."

"My good woman," said the preacher, "that pie you served me a few days ago was sadly in need of praise, and I did my full duty in that direction; but this fine pie, bless your heart, does not require any eulogy."—Youth's Companion.